ABSURD RUMOR. - It is currently reported tha ABSTRD RUMBER.—It is cultivative properties that country life and fast horses; but the assertion is untrue. Grained binds him to the town. His customers need his services and he, generous and devoted Harrer will not desert them His Draine Harris only \$4. No 212 Broadway.

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FASHIONARLE HATTERS.

Have removed from No. 233 to the more convenient store, No. 513 Broadway, under St Nicholas Hotel, and invite the attention of gardeness to a new and elegant assertment of fastionable Dress Hars, Frit Hars, Cors, &c. of entirely new and very attractive patterns all of which were manufactured expressly for our new establishment.

CHILDREN'S HATS AT GENIN'S, No. 214 BROAD was .- Never has so brilliant a display of Galldren's Hats, suftable for children of both sexes, been offered in New York, as will now be found at Ganta's, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St.

INDUCEMENTS TO THE PURCHASE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING -Contemplating a change in the firm on the lat of May, with a view to the same, we are desirons of educing our extensive stock of FIRST QUALITY READY MADE GARMENTS, and shall therefore reduce our prices for the time being, so as to present extra inducements to purchasers. The assortment comprising Ragian Overcoats, Dress and Business Procks, Pantaloons and Vests in the latest style of Woolen and Fabrica, having been manufactured expressly for ou

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A diver plated TEA-KETTLE! How's that? You can buy
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Extrac Family Hams 2,500 therees. Stagg & Shay's.

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Lago - 1,500 bbis. and there prime Load and Refined.

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4,00 kgs prime Leaf and Refined.

500 bear prime Leaf and Refined.

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Fish! Fish! Fish! Fish! Fish! EARL BARTHOLOSEW & Co. No. 19 Greenwhebst.,
HAVE A large 2.00K of the finest kind of
MACKEREL, in kitts, quarters, nalves and barrels;
CODFISS, in boxes, theree and boy-deads;
CHEESE, BUTTER LARD, PORK SEKE, &c.

SPRING CLOTHING. \$5 to \$15
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Single breasted CLOTH FROCKS (new style). \$5.50 to \$12
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See Rolless variety of largey Cassinates Parts. SPRING CLOTHING. COATA

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We would invite the attention of our friends and the public
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process early. The stock of Evergeness and other ornamestal
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be furnished as great variety and of choice quality. Frees with
be delivered at Folion Market what fires of treight. Catalogues
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Low's BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

As the proprietors are in possession of the names of hones asking a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robi. Low & Soz. but a very interior scap, baving no quantities either for washing or perfamiliate the sending, they are proceeding with actions, through their attorney, sagainst every house so offending.

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Now on exhibit ch, a lone and superfit stock of Velvers,
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Parestry, Baussell, Therefry and Isoan's Carreties,
Parestry, Baussell, Therefry and Isoan's Carreties,
Parestry, Baussell, Therefry and Isoan's Carreties,
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FOUR DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. FOUR DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CESTS.
Or silver placed Casters. without place bottles, at \$4.75 are neary all gone. See list of prices for other things in the dry goods column of this paper.
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2,500 tierces Stag & Shays. Phipps, Samuel Davis. Quigley, and other brands choice family Hams.

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LYON'S KATHAIRON: It is the Creapest Preparation for the Hair ever made.
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Bold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

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And thou hast joined the gentle train,
And were set the gentle train of Spring.

Ladies 'be Spring line of the year has owne, and if you wish
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HEALTH ACCUMULATORS. - Who would not be coverous, and with resson, if hatch could be purchased with role? Who not ambilities, if it were at the command of power, or restored by tome? power, or restored by four?

BRANDARTH'S PILLS

can restore it; nav. can accumus e it, so that for years and
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be pleasure. When you feel continual uneasiness in any organ, you can yourself prevent schools (choese by one or more purious of PRANDETH'S PILLS. Thirty years personal use has folly suffer fixed this great assertion. The wise will believe. Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth Building, and Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway. J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

We copy the following from the editorial columns of The Boston Daily Ledger of Feb. 19, 1837. Mr. Bar and, the goattenans also ed to, is a prominent chizen of Boston:

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multiple of curatives that are almost day off-red to the public, it is very difficult to make a sche ion of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But in our opin-1 norse specific has been discovered for completate of the Throst and Lung that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. From a pumplet seeding for bits many claims on those addited with the diseases above as med. We learn that this Remedy is not to be taken thermally after the ordinary methods, but a near by Isialartion and Applications. In this sub-le way it performs its southing and healing effects of the Timory. Lungs, Nagrys, Myscles, J. Introductions. In this sub-le way it performs its southing and healing effects of the Timory. Lungs, Nagrys, Myscles, J. Introductions of the Myscles, J. Introductions of the Myscles, J. Introduction of the Myscles in loss VITALITY; and tried be founded thick by the inhalving of the odor, and the curved application of its field. Several of our Physichau soften empoy it if a Special Islafalation and the analycures it has performed in cases of Brouchid difficulties in County Color of the production of the field.

We are laftened by our fediowcitizen, John M. Barnard, eeg., that curit go little of signaffication of the field womard to capacit. He caused about three table appointuit to be paced in a saucer over a ossis of boding water, heat dby a nigor-lamp, and found it were more efficacions that the volume of the Olive Tas, and found it were more efficacions that the volume of the olive transplant of the first and county and the supportion of the introduction o

Tie abov assertions are visc fully verified by Testimonials from the following weak cowp persents:

Therefore Where, e.g., Albany,
WM. B. Townsend, e.g., Albany,
WM. B. Townsend, e.g., Staten Island,
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Dr. Edward Beicht, New York,
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Tie Rev. Dr. Lednarde Exeter, N. H.
Gen. Dury Gaven, Washington, D. C.
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A. H. Bansey, e.g., Cleveland, Ohio.
John F. Wanner, e.g., Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.
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RHEI MATIC, NEURALGIC and all other pains

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC and all other pains case when J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is applied, because Olive Tar contains desire means than which it transmiss to the body, increasing its Vitality.

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And from many others who are equally well known to the public.

ULIVE TAE is said at 50 centra bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAE COMPANY. No. 16 STAFFORD PROPERTY. And by all Druggists

New-Dork Daily Cribane

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1857.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, the Committee on Annual Appor ionment presented a report submitting the apportionment of he school moneys for the year 1857. The total average attendance, including the corp rate schools, s 47,583, and the amount sporopriated \$458,775 90 -short \$9 641 for each scholar.

The first epinion of the people since the Dred Scort decision was expressed yesterday in the little S ate of Rhode Islan', where the entire Republican ticket for S ate officers was chosen by a very large pajority. The friends of the Administration brought forward their strongest man for Congress in the Western District, but he was easily besten by the Republican candidate, Wm. D. Brayton, In the o ber Dis ric', the Hon. Wm B. Darfee has a majority in every township. The Legislature is hearly all Republican. That will do for one day.

The accounts from Washington on the subject of the new Governor of Kaness and the policy which he is to carry out, are not very intell gible nor very consistent with each other. The very same dispaich which tel's us that Mr. Waiker "is to see "that the people have tree, independent and unin-" terrupted expression of opinion and exercise of suffrage concerning the affairs of the Territory," informs us in the same breath that he is instructed to proceed on the principle of recognizing the " statutes of Karsas as valid." Now, this is a pa pab e absurdity-a contradiction in terms. The recignition of the validity of the bogus statutes of Kateas is an attack upon "free, independent and up nterrupted express on of opinion at d exercise of suffrage," on y inferior-if, indeed, on the part of a Governor of Kansas it is inferior - to the origial Border-Ruffian ou rages in which those pretended statutes originated. Wheever indorses the sta utes, indorses all the violence, outrage and bleedsted in which they had their origin, and becomes an accessory after the fact to their original naciment. Indeed, he who undertakes to enforce laws enacted by such means may justly be set down as exceeding, in the criminality of his concuct, those by whom those laws were originally enacted, since it is only by being enforced that they acquire any power or efficacy. To say, berefore, that Mr. Warker goes to Kansas instructed to recognize the bogus laws as valid, is to say that he goes there instructed to put himself at the head of the Border-Ruffian movement; instructed to give to the Border Ruffisos the

weight of his official assistance in perpetuating and

resping the fruits of the villainous usurpation of which they have been guilty.

As to the supervision which we are told he is to exercise over the fair carrying out of the provisions of the Census and Registry act, and the election, under that set, of delegates to a Constitutional Convention-that act, having been enacted during Geary's Administration, and in opposition to his known sentinents, is expressly framed with the very intent and object of placing the whole matter entirely beyond the Governor's control, so that Mr. Walker can only carry out this particular bogus law by leaving the matter of the Census, Registry and election of Delegates entirely in the hands of the bogus officials designated for that purpose by this bogus enactment, and intrusted thereby with

an absolute discretion. The very first step, and the only practical step, toward coing justice to the people of Kansas would be the abandonment of all further attempts to com pel their submission to a code of laws forced upon them by violent invasion from abroad. So long as that code is upbeld, so long as such Judges as the infamous Lecompte and the hardly less infamous Cato are retained on the bench, and so long as such villains as Secretary Woodson, though removed from one office, are provided with another, it is a mockery to talk to the people of Kaneas about justice, equality, and the principles of popular sovereignty. The best that the mejority of the inhabitan's of Kansas have to hope from such a Government is, that it will not allow them to be shot down in the streets, or to have their bouses burned over their heads, in attempts to drive them out of the Territory. The best they can expect is to be trested as the free negroes are in the Southern States-allowed to live there, but exposed at the some time to all sorts of insults and oppressions.

The alaveholders' majority in the Supreme Court of the United States, under pretense of deciding that the justice to be administered by the Federal Courts-except, indeed in the way of punishment -does not extend to colored men, has undertaken to put ferth an extra judicial opinion of a much more comprehensive character. The doctrine laid down in this slaveholders' decision is, that the Constitution of the United States expressly and directly recognizes negroes as property, and only as property, and property, too, in precisely the same sense in which cattle ur household goods are prop-

Now, this doctrine of this slaveholding Bench is not merely an innevation upon what has hitherto been understood among lawyers and statesmen to be the position of the Constitution of the United States on the question of Slavery-it carries the doctrine of property in slaves to a point beyond that ever before attempted by any Court, or even laid down extra-judic ally in the feed epinion of any respeciable lawyer.

If the Constitution of the United States, instead of maintaining, as it does, a cautious reserve and noncemmittal position on the subject of Slavery-if, instead of its phraseology baving been selected, as we know it was, with an express view to avoiding any recognition of property in man, it had in express terms recognized such property-nevertheless, in the use of that term, property, in such a connection, the Federal Constitution must, according to any reasonable construction, have been understood to use it in that limited and qualified sense in which alone, sm-rg jurie's-prior to this op ni-n of the five slaveholding Judges in the Dred Scott case—the term property ever had been applied to human beings.

Now, it has always been held by lawyers that the right of property in a slave is a right to his labor only-a right of precisely a smilar character to that which a master has in the labor of his apprentice. It has also been universally held among lewyers that this right is a local right-in that respect a so like the right of a master over his apprentice-a right limited to the jurisdiction under the laws of which it takes its origin, and having no buding force out of that jurisdiction, except by virtue of some express law of the foreign jurisdiction which may recognize and confirm the master's authority. Indeed, that such was the law as to the imited and local authority of a master is expressly recognized by that clause of the Federal Constitution, which is principally relied upon by the Free slaveholding Judges as recignizing Slavery. We refer, of course, to the clause respecting fugitives from labor. The framers of the Constitution did n t think it necessary to insert into that instrument any clause for the benefit of the owners of horses and cattle which might stray into adjoining States, or providing for the return of such stray cattle to heir original owners. If an absolute and universal right of property, like that which a man has in his sheep and exen, was recognized by the Constitution as ex stog in negroes, of course no such provision would have been necessary for protecting the properts of the master in negroes escaping from one State into another. If the clause in relation to persons held to service or tabor" was inserted, as the Supreme Court maintains, by way of recogpizing and protecting the ownership of slaves, then t follows that the Constitution recognizes that ownership only to the extent to which it is commen'y recognized by jurists, namely, as a limited and iccal ownership, not resting on ratural, but on local and special law. Even with respect to domb at d brute atimals, the law recognizes a distinction which, in the case of negroes, our five saveholding Judges attempt to wink out of sight. The view taken by jurists of the extent of ownership in a slave is, in many respects, similar to that which both the civil and the common law takes of the ownership of wild animals, called in aw Latie. fera natura. With respect to these animals it was laid down in the law books that, differing in this respect from sheep and oxen and other tame animals, the perpetuation of whose species is dependent on the care of their owners, they are no longer the property of a man than while they continue in his actual possession: but if, at any time, they regain their natural liberty, his property instantly cesses. In all there creatures, free by nature, and capable of taking care of themselves, the property is not absolute but defeasible-a property which termi nates the moment they regain their natural and percent state. With here fera natura the juriste, by a very obvious analogy, seem to have reckeded man. To be the property of another, is with him an abcornel and unnatural condition. A particular State may, by its local laws, convert itself into a cage or inchesare, so that, so long as the captive man remains within the limits of that inclosure, he 's considered to be in the possession of his owner. and therefore his property; but the moment he passes out of the ne -work of those laws designed or his enslavement into an adjoining territory, that right of proper's expires, or can only be continued in force by the express consent of that a joining

as a cage for the slave-owner. Now even if we should admit, in pure submis-

sion to the assertions of the five slaveholding Judges, made in defiance of history, in defiance of the text of the Constitution, and in defiance of the construction hitherto universally pu: upon that text, that the Constitution does expressly recognize negroes as property, still, according to any just construction, it could only be property in the limited and defeasible sense above pointed out-property in those States which by their legislation might choose to regard them as property, and so long as that local legislation might choose so to regard them, but men and freemen everywhere else, except so far as the fugitive c'ause in the Constitution might confer a limited power for the reclamation of run-AWBTS.

But such a limited recognition of the right of property in slaves, even suppose it to exist in the Federal Constitution, would by no means have suited the purposes of the five slaveholders who control the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. A recognition of the right of property in slaves, thus limited, would by no means give to slaveholders-which was the particular point the Court was driving at-the power of moving into a new territory with their slaves, and there continuing to hold them, like their horses, without the necessity of any special legislation authorizing them so to do, and indeed in spite of ary special territorial legislation to the contrary. To meet the necessity of their case, these five elaveholding lawyers have been driven to go a step further. Not content with having undertaken to set up, in ascertsining the sense and meaning of the Federal Constitution, the sentiment, usage and laws of two States to override those of the other eleven, upon the general question of the nature of the property which a slaveholder has in his slaves, they have undertaken to set up the extravagant newfangled notions of a set of Pro-Slavery fanatics which have sprung into existence within the last ten or fif een years, as overriding and setting saide the established and well-settled judgment as to this matter of the jurists of ad Christendom, including among the number those of slaveholding as well as of non-playeholding States!

It is no wonder that a decision like th's-a decision which not only seeks to strike out of existence the whole idea of human rights, and to represent all the allusions to that subject in the documents of the Revolution as mere flourishes of rhetoric, if not intentional deceptions-but a decision which at the same time upsets the long and well established doctrines of all jurists, even those of the most conservative character, as to the nature of property in slaves, overturning, at the same time, the practical construction given to the Constitution from its adoption down to the present moment, as to the power of Coogress over the Territories-if is no wonder, we say, that such a decision excites comment, excites criticism, excites indignation, excites denunciation; and it will cartainly require something in the way of argument and exposition far beyond anything yet brought forward by the Court or its spologists to reconcile the non-slaveholding public to such a monstrous stretch of judicial authority.

We are glad to learn on the authentic testimony of The Puritan Recorder that there is at least one minister of the Gospel in America who does not fear the face of man, but discharges his high fusetion of rebuking a nuers without respect of persons. A correspondent of that pious print informs us that en the Sabbath last preceding his date, Ex-Presideat Pierce was addressed in an earnest and affecting manner by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Sunderland. which greatly excited the interest of the congregation. This is quite an unnecessary intimation-of course it did. We would ourselves have willingly neurred the expense and risk of a journey to Washington, of a sejourn in its malarious caravanserais, and of being crashed to death under the impatent feet of the office-seekers, had we but known when this scene was to come off Of course, no Christian Doctor in Divinity could have failed to note the manifold sins and often infirmities of be retiring President; but we are afraid that there ere not meny that would not shrink from setting them in order before him. But what an opportunity it was! We honor Dr. Sugderland for not suffering it to pass unimproved and for not letting a signer of the First Magnitude escape without his due, merely because of his ate offic al rank. There are ministers, we are afraid, that would have only prophesied smooth things on such an occasion, and tickled the vanity of the sinner, instead of endeavoring to bring him to a sense of his exceeding sinfulness that he might recent of his wickedness and

We are very sorry that the particulars of this xbortation to repetitance have not been given to the public. If not too late, we would affectionately arge Dr. Sunderland not to permit the oder of that sanctity to linger along the walls of his church merely, but to allow it to diffuse its fragrance over the land. Perhaps it might serve as disinfectant to the effusions of the sewers of Washington, which have carried death and disease o widely abroad. We can picture to ourselves the man of God standing up before the people and in the presence of the great transgressor, and show ing the power which he had once had for good ard how he had perverted it to the basest uses. He told him, doubtless, how, when he was elec ed as the head of the whole people, he had aniformly and persistently acted as the pettifogging attorney of a vi'e faction, held tegether by their cou men contempt for the dearest rights of human beings, and by their esgerness to secure their mere pely of wickedness where they now possess it, and to extend it by force over regions yet innocept of its curse. Nor can we doubt that, ga tering tegether into one focus of light all the dark doings of the trembling malefactor before sin -b s strict enforcement of the slave laws at the North and his winking at the breach of all sws of freedom at the South, the repeal of the Misse uri Compromise, which he signed, the bloody crosace for Slavery against Freedom in Kansas. which be urged on, the murders and robberies of which the guilt lay reddening upon his soul-the hely man, (we think we see him now!) pointing the finger of rebuke at his head, exclaimed in tones of thur der, "THOU ART THE MAN!" We do not woncer that all this should have ex-

cited greatly the interest of the congregation. Such nden y carries us back to the days of Luther and Knoz, not to say of Paul and of Nathan. It is not stated whether the penitent stood to receive his admenition in a white sheet, holding a lighted candle in his band. It would have been proper and officeing bar he done so; but it was not necessary, The thorns in his conscience were doubtless enough to prick and sting him sufficiently when thus forced none, without any external bumilistions. We trust that his reverend reboker did not forget to State, by its own special enactments, to serve also reall to the recollection of the sintul brother before him the desprointment which had accompanied all these wicked compliances, and to remind

bim how the fruit which the Pre-Slavery tempters held out to allure him on was but bitter ashes in his mouth when he creayed to taste of it. He might thus have enforced upon him the great truth that the tender mercies of the wicked are cruelties. The effect on the effender h meelf of this frendly woulding is not described in the letter to which we owe what we know of this touching proceeding. We cannot doubt, however, that he received the expostulations of his pastor with meekness and contrition and we are sure that we fervently wish that they may be sanctified to his spiritual and everlasting good.

would ask, has his minister had to encounter to the schismatic branch of his communion. Though his fellowship may do much toward purging it of the ill odor of Abolitionism which has been, perhaps unjustly, suspected of hanging about it, s'ill, a Pres dential candidate shou'd be free from all auspicion-omni suspicione major-of an inclination to any sect in the slightest degree heretical We do not like even the appearance of interfering between a man and his religion; but we cannot rethat he transfer his membership from the New School to the Old. It may save suspicious and a more faithful pastor than the reverend gentleman who has shown such an interest in the welfare of his predecessor.

that in the decapitation of Mr. Benj. F. Hallett and other victims of the new rotary principle in Massachasetts, Mr. Buchanan has been governed, in no small degree, by a desire to express his dishke of those entargling alliances and coalitions in which Democrats of the Hallett school have been so fond of indulging. Those who have, during the last few years, resolutely resisted the blandishments of office. and have not a participation in the election of Charles Sumner to answer for, are now in the highest feather. To get office in Massachusetts, or to keep it at present, a Democrat must be pure and unspotted and hard. This rule having been adopted, one might have seen with half an eye that Hailett would have no chance, his political antecedents being of all possible colors. Much as we should regret to see the Democratic party return to power in Massachusetts, and little as we have reason to anticipate such an event, we must say that Mr. Buchanan has taken the wisest course to restore it to something his respectability. The truth is, that for the last few years it has been in the hands of a few men who have used it for their own venal purposes, and who have had no desire whatever that it should increase. These leaders have shifted the organization from an Anti-Stavery to a Pro-Stavery platform, and rice verse, just to suit their own ends. There is now a prespect that the party means to slick to its doctrine of Slavery-extension, and we shall probably bave a great accession to the Republican ranks, with a great deal less trimming.

Gov. Bapperman, in his message to the Co'onial Legislature, makes certain grave charges against American ship-masters in connection with the fact that the number of ships wrecked in the Bahamas has been very much increased during the last two or three years. Of the vessels wecked a large prepertion have been American, and the Governor xplicity says that very many of these ships have been willful y lost by agreement made between their esptains and the wreckers, in order that the former may participate in whatever salvage is awarded, the cap'ain in some cases placing himself in the hands of the owner of the wrecking vessel, consigning the ship and cargo to him, and he appointing his own arbitrator to settle the salvage. It is also stated that so skillfully have these felonious contracts been made, that hitherto no proof could be obtained to justily proceedings being taken by the Crown. Gov. Bapperman had requested Mr. Bacon, the United States Censul, to communicate with the Chamber of Commerce in this city on the subject He thinks that a remedy for this evil would be found in compelling masters of wrecked vesse's to place themselves in the bands of Consuls who should have power to decree salvage; or if arbitration were resorted to, in giving the power of appointment to the Consuls or the Attorney General,

We give elsewhere a communication from the French Consul at Puget Sound, Washington Territory, who has had the mesfortune to have his house burned down by the Indians, for the loss suffered on which or casion he has gone to Washington to seek

That the Indians have committed many ravages in Washington Territory, peither we nor anybody else of whom we have heard undertakes to dispute. The only point in controversy is preesely that point upon which our correspondent declines to express an opinion, namely, through whose fault did these hostilities originate? Were they gratuitous on the part of the Indians, or were they provoked by the misconduct and aggressions of the whites? And yet perhaps this is a point in the decision of which our correspondent may have a direct personal interest. Certainly we have never yet heard that governments were responsible for losses suffered on the part of foreign Ministers or agents resident among them at the hands of hostile invading forces. But if the French Consul -hall be able to show that the Indian attack of which he was the victim was provoked by gross misconduct on the part of the whites, which the local authorities ought to have prevented or punshed but cld not, in that case he may perhaps stablish a claim to remuneration for his lost property. We commerd this point of view to the Consui's study and consideration.

STEAMER ISAAC NEWTON.—There are at least some two hundred werkmen engaged on the steamer Isaac Newton. Her boilers have been removed, and efforts are now being made with casks, canal boats, barges, Ac., to raise her. A steamer in attendance to be to to New York the moment she is raised. This is expected to be accomplished in the course of the week should the weather prove auspicious. The extent of the demand areas substained cannot be accordance until this

President Pierce, it appears, " attended chiefly the church of the Old School branch (of the Preebyterians), not neglecting the other." This showed an sportolic tendency on his part, to become all things to all men, that thereby he might gain some. He was entirely right, however, in giving his most assiduous attentions to the elder of the two sirters. She is without even the smell of the are of Anti-Slavery upon her garments, which, it has been suspected, had, at least, secrohed the hem of the younger of these Elect Ladies. Mr. Buchanan. we regret to learn, will probably attend the New School branch, which, it seems, has been his custom-" being also a steady friend to his minis-"ter, in pastoral trials." What trials, we But, putting this on one side, we must think Mr. Buchapan erred in giving his countenance on the grand cardinal dostrine of our national faith. frain from respectfully suggesting to the President jealousies; and we are sure that he could not find

It is said, and we think with a great deal of truth,

redress.

should the weather prove auspice use the damage sustained cannot be ascertained used this work is accomplished, though many are of the opinion that the versel instained more damage in the endeavor to draw her off than by running on the rocks.

[Albany Journal, 1st.]

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE POLICE BILL.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. ALBANY, Wednesday, April 1, 1857. The Assembly was in session until about 12

o'clock last night, at work upon the Police bill, which was finaly ordered to be engressed for a third reading. Extensive fillibustering was resorted to by the New-York members, and all sorts of tricks were tried to defeat the bill. The gas was turned off, in the hope of breaking up the session in a row; but by the coolness and decision of Mr. Sherman, who occupied the chair, the conspirators were defeated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Wednesday April 1, 1857.

The Administration has initiated none of the proceedings in Kanese having in view the election of Delegares, preliminary to the formation of a State Constitution, but, with the intention and desire to terminate the distracting question of Slavery, will assist in carrying forward the measure which has been commenced in the Territory for that purpose, leaving the people at large, without any reference whatever to their political divisions, to settle it by a free and untrammeded voto for themselver. It having been repeatedly asked how independent suffrage can se exercised if the laws of the Territory are to be regarded as valid, the reply from the best sources of information is, that the law providing for the election is a fair one, explicitly declaring that all free white mile effizens over twenty-one y-sars of age, residents of the Territory on the first of April, shall be entitled to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. This is to be administered without regard whatever to any test oaths.

one years of age, residents of the letritory on the line of April, shall be entitled to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. This is to be administered without regard whatever to any test oaths.

Gov. Walker and his Secretary of State, Mr. Stanton, have repeatedly said their efforts, in accordance with the views of the Administration, will be at secure fair expressions of opinion to all the people of Kassas, while they will carefully abstain from any act which could be construed into partiality on one side or the other. Whicheover way the citizens may decide the Administration will be content. Gov. Walker repeats his opinion that Kansas will be a Free State.

The President has made the following Kansas appointments: John M. Whitfield, ex Delegate from Kansas, Register, and Daviel Woodson, ex-Secretary of State of Kansas, Receiver for the "Delaware Laid District," Frederick Emory, Register, and James P. Dewner, Receiver, for the "Western Land District," Wir. H. Deak, Register, and Epashroditus Rassam of Michigan, Receiver, for the "Osage Land District."

Charles E. Mix, Chief of the Indian Office, has been

Charles E. Mix, Chief of the Indian Office, has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs ad interim, vice Commissioner Manypenny, resigned.

Mozes McDonald has been appointed Collector, and Samuel Jordan, Postmaster of Portland, the latter, vice Woodbury whose commission had expired.

Leonard Jones has been appointed Postmaster of Bargor, Maine, vice Haires, whose commission will soon extern. soon expire.

The Departments are besieged by hundreds of peo-ple who are anticipating extensive changes in the Cleri-cal ferce, but none are made. Sixty such applicants arrived here this morning and were registered at one

Mr. Walker had another interview with the Cabinet

Mr. Waiker had above the test this morning on Kaness affairs.

Moses Bates has been appointed Collector at Plymouth, Mass., and Lynden Taylor, Surveyor of Pawcatuck Rhode Island.

The United States Treasurer reports that the amount subject to draft in the various United States Depositaries on the 24th of March was \$24,722,821.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 1, 1857. The State election to-day resulted in a complete triumph of the opponents of the National administration. Elisba Dyer for Governor, and the other Republican candidates for State officers have been elected, and only a very few Democrats have been returned to the Legislature. Both of the Republican candidates for Corgress have been elected. In the Eastern District, Nathaniel B. Durfee has a majority in every to wa is the District; and in the Western Di trict, Wm. D. Brayton has a handsome majority over Charles Jack-

sop, the ablest Democrat in the State.

THE TRIAL OF THE REV. MR. KALLOCH.
BOSTON Wednesday, April 1 1857.

The trial of the Rev Mr. Kalloch for adultery was continued to-day at Cambridge. E. B. Bailey, one of the proprietors of the Lechmere House, resumed his testimony from yesterday, and occupied the stand for several bours. The gist of the testimony was, that suspecting some thing he tock measures to have a peep into the private room engaged by Mr. Kalloch when he and his female companion returned from the lecture. This was accomplished by a large key, forcing an aperture at the top of the door, threun h which c uid be sear the bed in the room and a portion of the floor. The bad was not disturbed by the defindant, except to take from it the pillow, when the witness says the paties laid down on the floor together, but in a part of the room nather out of the range of his peeping hole. The wirness could not restify to the direct act of criminality, but repeated the disgusting conversation which he but repeated the disgusting conversation which he alleges the parties indu ged in white on the floor, with other incidents, which he thought injurious to the rep-utation of his kosse. When Mr. Kalloch called for his bill witness charged him \$5, which was paid without grun bling. Semuel R. Giéchigs, an omnibus fate-taker, who alternared with Mr. Bailey in peeping into the rorm on this interesting occasion, corroborated the proceeing witners.

Mr. Sacen of Brattleboro, Verment, said to be the bushand of the lady implicated with Mr. Kelloch, we

Mr. Seen of Braitleboro, Verment, said to be the husband of the lady implicated with Mr. Kalloch, we in Court very near to that gentleman, and occasionally conversed with him. It would seem that the gentleman is eatisfied that his wife is blameless, and the terminal properties of the ralleged criminality appeared to make no unfavorable impression upon him.

These portions of the evidence describing the alleged orderments of the loving couple seemed rather to excit merriment than otherwise.

excits merriment than otterwise.
It is stated that Mr. Steen volunteers his presence to testify, that were it not for severe sickness his The trial will occupy several days.

MORE REPUBLICAN TRIUMPHS.
FULTON, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.
At our viviage election to day J. J. Wolcott (Resimas elected President of the village by 50 majority. The rest of the Republican ticket is also successful. Last year the Democrats cerried the town.
Little Falls, Wednesday, April 1, 1857.
We held our Charter Election resterday in Little Falls. After a sharp contest, the Hon, James Facter was elected President by 107 majority. The balance of the Republican ticket averages 65 majority! MORE REPUBLICAN TRIUMPHS.

GOWN ELECTIONS.

GOSHEN Widnesday, April 1, 1857.

At the town elections in this County (Orange) yesterday, six towns gave Demo ratio majorities, six Republican and two American. Three towns are still to be heard from MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The House to day by eighty three majority refused to repell the law of 1855, establishing the right of juries to judge of the law in criminal cases.

Three was a very full sittendance at the Boston Thester this evening, to witness for the diet time in this city the representation of German Opera. The performance was emirle spacearful.

ornance was entirely successful. THE SCHOONER STEPHEN TABER ASHORE. THE SCHOONER SIEPHEN TABER ASHORES.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April, I, 1807.

The schooler Stephen Taber, Turbil, from Mibile for Providence, went a here on Point Judith, near the Li, bibouse, at 3 o'clock this morning, and remained up to 2 p. m., thumping heavily. She is in a bad sita ation on the rocks, but may be got off after taking out a portion of her cargo, if the weather holds good. See her 716 bales of cotton, valued at about \$60,000, which is covered by insprance in this city.

COMMITTAL OF H M. TRUE. Henry M. True, charged with defrauding across bathers of this city, was committed to Jail to day in default of \$13,500 ball.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND REPORTED

LOSS OF LIFE.

New ORLEANS. Wednesday, April 1, 1857.

The steamboat Forcest Rose was blown up near Nacolon to-cay, and it is reported that many persons
were killed: but we have, as yet, none of the parben are

tien are. WIREAIN QUEBEC.

Quanto, Wednesday, April 1, 1857.

A fire broke ent in the scip yard of Mr. Lemeius, this mercing, and a large quantity of ship materials was destroyed. Estimated less \$10,000.